Amusements and Meetings Co-night, CCADEMY OF MUSIC—" Lucia di Lammermoot."
LIJOU OPERA HOUSE—" O.IVe.te."
ALL'S THEATRE—" Needles and Pins."
LAVERLY'S FISTH AVENUE THEATRE—" The Hunch
back." AVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN-" Humpty Dumpty."
AVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE - Rice's Sur Party.

Park Square Theatre—" Hazel Kirke."

Park Theatre—" Yorics's Love."

San Francisco Minstrells.—" Othello."

Frandard Theatre—" My Goraldine."

Union Square Theatre—" The Banker's Daughter."

Wallack's Theatre—" Forcet Me Not."

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MASONIC TEMPLE—Mesmerism and Psychology.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

ASSUME A VIRTUE, ETC.

With remarkable unsulmity those selling old sirle twothread machines talk automatic and no tension, the ug; there
is but one "Automatic" or "No Fension" sewing machine
in the world, and only one company can make or sell it. Willcox & Gims 8, M. Co., 658 Broadway, City. FOR FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS go to the FACTORY of F. J. KALDENBERG, 125 Fulton St., eart of Nassan, Mecrachaum Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Amber Goods, Chains, Walsing Canes, Ivory Goods, Hair Bru has Tollet Sets in 1vory Resultfully Carved, Tortoise Shell Combs, and goods of all kinds at factory prices. Open evenings. All goods war-

ents for Smokers at No. 6 Astor House, next to en-Largest assortment in Meerschaums, Briara, &c., &c.

GENERAL GRANT-The best Photograph ever made of the G-neral. An elegant packer picture on large panel. New and just ready. \$1 each. A. Ecoautics, Broadway and 18th-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS in Elegant MEERSCHAUM PITES and Cloar-Rolders; also fine Amer Goods at reasonable prices. C. STEIR, No. 347 Broome at., under Occidental Hotel.

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## New Dork Dailn Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-" George Ehot," the eminent novelist, died in London on Wednesday night, = A ship has been seized in Limerick, Ireland, because it had arms on board. \_\_\_\_ The arbitration scheme for by all the Powers. —— It is intimated that the Mayouts of Ripon will resign the Viceroyalty of National banks to take bonds bearing a low Separar Lamar. Colonel Merphis is a native where he accorded to their homes, but to remove Mississippi, the district which is the home of them to another part of the Indian Territory, Separar Lamar. Colonel Merphis is a native where he accorded to the control of the second sec India. === The Catholic Bishop of Montreal published a letter yesterday advising Catholies not to attend the theatre at which Mile. Bernhardt was to appear last night.

DOMESTIC. - A majority of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are in favor of removing part of the taxes on banks. Public Printer Defrees Las submitted his annual report, = A fire at Providence, R. I., caused a loss of \$30,000. Four men were drowned at New-Orleans. ==== Further details have been received of the accident by which six men were killed in North Carolina, === The excitement at Fall River has abated. === The Chinamen employed at Jamesburg, N. J., have been supplanted by Americans. Eugene Fairfax Williamson, who was sent to the State Prison for forgery, died Wednesday. Several railroad reports to the State Engineer are published. It is reported that many persons from Texas have entered the Indian Territory. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The estimates of the City

departments for 1881 were sharply criticised yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by taxpayers. === The Park Commissioners made several removals. === It was stated by some politicians that John Kelly would have difficulty to keep the leadership of Tammany. == Dr. Spear made a reply to Dr. Van Dyke's charge against Mr. Talmage. — A contract for cleaning the streets in Brooklyn for five years was awarded. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.24 cents. Stocks active and generally higher, closing strong at a small reaction.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional light snow. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 35°; lowest, 21°; average,

The Park Commission did a thoroughly good piece of work yesterday when it invited that accomplished Tammany landscape artist, John Halloran, to drop out of his position as Superintendent of Parks.

One of the citizens who appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday asserted that the city was paying as annual rent for a court-room in the annexed district a larger amount than the proparty would sell for.

For once Chinese cheap labor has been found too dear. In a New-Jersey manufacturing town the Chinese laborers indulged in the luxury of a strike, and their employers replaced them with American laborers, the result being that the Chinese have retired from

The New-York Free Circulating Library, an abstract of whose first annual report is given elsewhere, is an institution founded upon trust in human nature-and it has not failed. In an existence of nine months its membership has increased from 712 to 3,117, and its monthly circulation of books from 1,653 to 5.355. Only two volumes have been lost in this time. The evident utility of such a work as this is all the argument it needs to secure help.

A Washington dispatch shows that Consul Byers's recent expressions upon the necessity of scrutinizing more thoroughly the character plan suggested, and this would render certain

proved there, and the services he has rendered to worthy persons setting out for this country are recognized. It is thought that the discussion aroused by the publication of his letter in THE TRIBUNE may result in negotiations for new treaty regulations.

If it be true that there is no department of charitable work which has had such a slow development as that concerning children, it is also true that it is now receiving a large degree of attention, and is becoming rapidly systematized. St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, which has erected a new building at large expense, is one of these wellconsidered efforts for the amelioration of the condition of poor children, of which there have been many within the past dozen years. This confines itself to a distinct branch of the work, broad enough to reach much suffering, restricted enough to insure the work being well done. The new building, a description of which will be found on another page, has entailed a heavy debt, and the Society needs aid. Contributors to the Hospital Fund next Sunday, who have no other object in view, could not do better than send their money in this direction. All that is needed is to ask, in making their contributions at any of the churches or elsewhere, that they be forwarded to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

A HINT FOR REFUNDING.

Until January 5 the country has opportunity to discuss the most important matter that Congress has to act upon this winter. If public opinion should within that time be clearly defined and strongly expressed, it may have a great effect upon the action of Congress. For it is generally conceded that nothing can be confidently predicted as to the fate of the Funding bill in its present form, because there are many members, both of the Tammany who have fallen under his suspicion Senate and of the House, who are in doubt what to do or how to vote. Congress has not begun at the right end, in

low rate of interest, there should have been at the outset a careful consideration of the inducements offered to buyers. Some inducement is obviously necessary to secure the sale of a 3 per cent bond at par, when British 3 per cent consols now sell at less than 99, though virtually a perpetual stock, and therefore commanding a higher price than any terminable bond of the same rate. Notwithstanding the recent remarkable advance of United States 4 per cents, during which those bonds have higher than ever before, they sold have not yet sold in a single instance at such a price as to yield as little as 312 per cent on the money invested. The selling price of bonds is not so much determined by the relative credit of different governments, as by the relative demand for and supply of capital in the different countries. and of the United States, is absolutely perfect and undoubted; there must still be a difference in the rate of interest prevailing in the two countries. It is unreasonable to where capital in vast amounts is constantly on better terms than in Great Britain, where by growing foreign competition, and where there is a vast accumulation of unemployed capital. What inducement has the Government to offer, then, for the purchase of 3 per purchase British consols at 99 ?

There is one obvious inducement, which can rate of interest. This cannot be done by any species of compulsion, because circulation based on 4 per cents, as has been shown, yields but a small profit, and the banks have be a reduction in the rate of taxation on property invested in these banks. They are new bearing the full burden of taxation imposed per cent bonds. Within a very short time Congress will be compelled to modify the rate serious disasters by a sudden contraction of the circulation. Why cannot Congress begin the inevitable reduction of taxation now, as a means of securing the swift and certain success of refunding 9

Let it be provided that there shall be no tax on that part of the circulation of National banks which is based upon 3 per cent bonds. The banks will then have a direct inducement to buy the 3 per cent bonds, instead of surrendering their circulation. In a number of heavy Republican precincts. At addition, since the circulation of a National bank is amply protected by its deposit of United States bonds, without any regard to the amount of its capital, it would also to provide that the amount of circulation issued by any bank having 3 per cents only on deposit should be not at all restricted right in wishing to vote for Garfield. They by the amount of its capital stock, but only by the ratio of \$100 in bonds deposited for every \$90 of circulation issued. If other banks wish to keep on deposit the 4 or 412 per cent bonds which they now own, let them do so. It would be enough to provide that on such part of the circulation of any bank as may be protected by a deposit of 3 per

cent bonds there should be no taxation. This provision would evidently offer a much stronger inducement to the banks to purchase low-rate bonds than would be offered by the reduction of taxation proposed by Secretary Sherman, Senator Beck, or Representative Morton. For the abatement of taxation would in each case be precisely proportioned to the amount of new bonds taken for deposit. All the other plans would abate taxes alike for banks which take the 3 per cent bonds and for those which do not. Yet the amount of tax lost to the Government, by the method here proposed, would be much less than by either of the other methods mentioned. The taxes on capital and deposits, which Mr. Sherman and others propose to remove, yielded last year \$4,438,135. But the tax on the entire circulation now outstanding, if entirely abated, would be only \$3,440,000, and the banks would undoubtedly retain some of the bonds now owned, and continue to pay taxes on the circulation based thereon. Instead of than \$3,400,000, and yet would be incombest rate. It is probable that nearly \$390,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds would the town as soon as they heard the ominous be quickly taken by the banks alone, under the tones of the bell.

provoking resentment in Switzerland, are ap- for the retirement of the remaining redeemable bonds.

> THE DEMOCRATIC BEORGANIZATION. The disruption of the local Democracy proceeds with encouraging vigor. They have not reven that famous bond of union-"the cohesive power of public plunder "-to bind them. They have corrupted their sainted Marcy's maxim of Democratic principle-"To the victors belong the spoils. There is not enough to go round, and so they make it read, "To the sharpest faction of the victors belong what little spoils are left."

> The old Irving Hall faction, which lately captured the city Departments, leads off in its new organization on its new plan, with an enrolment of 22,000 voters. This is a fair showing of strength. It does not follow that the figures represent those who took part in the primary elections. At the same time it by no means represents the full strength of the faction at the polls. It probably does not represent one half its strength. With good representative men on its ticket the Irving Hall organization could to-day, if elections were to be held, and probably can at the next election, poll half the Democratic vote of the city-The names of the leaders, the plan of organization and the general disgust with Tammany, will combine to give this new "hallless" and "boss-less" faction a strong support for a year or two at least, or until the usual corruption develops itself.

Tammany Hall does not pull itself together until next week. In the meantime it is undergoing what it calls a "disciplining," and what it imagines a purifying "process;' which is simply a thrusting out of the weaker by the stronger body of demoralized malcontents. Mr. Kelly is evidently still the strongest man in the organization, and at his order several of the strongest workers of will be "disciplined" out of Tammany and into the Fox-Bowe crowd, which both organizations reject for the time being. Tammany this matter. In order to sell bonds bearing a is by no means shorn of its strength. It is always the "outs" who fight the hardest. Naturally a great many of the former Tammany adherents will flock to the standard of those in power; success always wins over this class, but it is not an effective working class of politicians, and brings nothing more than individual votes to a cause. But the men who are hopelessly "out" until they can again command patronage are the men to be depended upon to fight for dear life.

WORKINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN. Only where a Republican candidate for Congress who was defrauded of his election undertakes the difficult task of gathering evidence to make a contest, do we get a glimpse of the methods employed by the Democrats in the recent campaign to solidly the South. It takes a great deal of labor and no small amount of money to prosecute a contest for a seat in the Grant that the credit, both of Great Britain House in a Northern State, where the contest ant has the advantage of a strong political organization, a vigorous local press, and a demanti for fair play from the community at large to sustain him. At the South a Republican take it for granted that in this country, candidate, though beaten by the most glaring and audacious frauds, finds the influence of the demanded, in excess of the supply, for most bench, the bar, the press, the pulpit, and the promising and profitable enterprises connected large property-holders united against him, and with the development of resources and the he must have considerable resources of growth of industries, money can be borrowed | courage and money to carry on a fight against such tremendous odds. Probably not a tenth industries are cramped and trade restricted part of the crimes committed in the Southern States against the integrity of the ballot at the recent election will ever come to light. Happily for the cause of justice, however, there are a few men who have undertaken the task cent short-term bonds at par, when British in- of tearing aside some portions of the veil vestors let their money he idle rather than which hides the iniquities perpetrated to sustain the one-party-rule system.

One of these men is Colonel J. L. Morphis. Mississippian, a planter, and an educated gen tleman who sat in Congress as a Republican previous to the shotgun campaign of 1875. Not being either a "nigger" or a "carpetpower to surrender their circulation at any bagger," there was no cause for personal hostime. But it is evident that there must soon | tility toward him. The fact that he ran as a Republican was sufficient, however, to set at work against him all the enginery of intimidation and fraud which the Southern Democracy during the war, when they were holding six has perfected. In his notice of contest to Mr. Muldrow, the Democrat returned as elected. Colonel Morphis gives a long list of the outof taxation, or the country will be exposed to rages on the suffrage perpetrated at the election, with careful details and specifications. The list covers nearly every method of subverting the popular will invented at the South since the strong arm of the Federal Government broke up the Ku-Klux organization.

Here are a few specimen cases: At Jones's Store, in Lowndes County, a precinct where there is a Republican majority of over 500, the Democratic election officers refused to hold an election. This trick was practised in Forest's Shop, in Monroe County, the Republican Supervisor was ejected from the room where the election was held, and pistols were drawn upon him when he attempted to return. In Okolona, the Democrats professed to be the friends of the negroes, and told them they were wanted to see their tickets to make sure that tney were really Garfield tickets, and while looking at them managed to draw a pencil mark across the name of the Republican candidate for Congress. In this way Colonel Morphis was deprived of more than a hundred votes. At Verona, in Lee County, Democrats demanded the surrender of all the Republican tickets. When the man who had possession of them refused to give them up, he was knocked down and cruelly beaten, the tickets were destroyed, and the Republicans were driven from the polls. In Clay County a general plan was tollowed of refusing the votes of Republicans on various pretexts. In this way a Republican majority of 800 was converted into a Demoeratic majority of 900. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through Lowndes County, where there is a heavy negro population. The night before the election the Democrats mounted a cannon on a platform car, hired an engine. and ran their train up and down the road all night, firing the cannon at short intervals to frighten the colored people. In the morning they hung red flags up at the polling places and put up placards with the inscription, " Remember 1875-we mean business." In the City of Columbus, when the negroes had assembled at the polls, the fire bell was rung and the stores were simultaneously closed. This was a harmless proceeding, but it was exceedingly diminishing the taxation \$4,400,000, the plan effective. At the election of 1875 the ringing proposed would diminish the taxation less of the bell and the closing of the stores were the signals for the beginning of a massacre of parably more effective in promoting a swift the negroes. The colored veters did not wait and sure refunding of the public debt at the to see whether the tragedy of five years ago was to be repeated. They made haste to leave

These are but a few samples from Colonel

he draws is not, however, we are glad to be able to say, wholly a dark one. In two of the counties composing the District, Alcorn and Pontotoc, public sentiment demanded and obtained a fair vote and an honest count. The result in these counties was curiously significant. In Alcorn County, Colonel Morphis received the entire registered Republican vote, while Mr. Muldrow received only 1,100 of the 1,900 registered Democratic vote. In Pontotoc County Colonel Morphis got 100 votes more than the total registered Republican vote, while his opponent got only a little over 1,100 of the 2,000 Democratic votes registered. Evidently there are many Democrats in Mississippi who are sick of the policy of repression, brutality and fraud by which the South is kept solid for the Democratic party. No doubt the Commission may as well remain at home. thousands of such men quietly voted as they thought in all parts of the State, but only in a few localities were they numerous enough or

courageous enough to secure a fair election. There can be no reasonable doubt that if the election had been as fairly conducted in all is a man who has their full confidence and parts of Mississippi as it was in Alcorn and that of their friends in the East. We fail to Pontotoc Counties, the State would have chosen the Garfield electors by a majority of over Department to permit him to accompany the 30,000 ard returned a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S APOLOGY.

Governor Long's reply to Secretary Schurz has directed public attention again to the Secretary's letter, in which he reviewed in detail the conduct of the Government toward the Pencas, laboriously and at great length explaining his own share in it, and ending by frankly declaring his resolve not to permit them to return to their land in Dakota if he can prevent it. This statement was a natural and proper effort on the part of Mr. Schurz to set himself right in the public estimation before retiring from office. He is apparently aware bow universal and strong is the condemnation of the Indian Department in this matter, and was justifying himself, not to Governor Long, but to the country. It is only just, therefore, that he should have a fair hearing. His statement, too, of the case may be received as not likely to be partial toward the Indian side of the story, and we may therefore give full credit to any recital of their wrongs from him. It may be well, then, to recur to that letter. In defending bimself the Secretary does not

contradict a single item of the story with which we are all so familiar of the wrongs of these people. He states that they were absolute owners of their land and houses; that by "a blunder" of the Government this land was ceded to the Sioux; that by a trick the Ponca chiefs (not being able to read) were cheated into signing a petition asking for their removal to the Indian Territory; that they were so removed; he does not deny that this robbery and summary banishment of 700 citizens and householders from their homes to a malarious district was effected at the will ot three men: a Commissioner at Washington, an Inspector, and a missionary (who testified afterward that he recognized the injustice of the act, but thought it better to keep up the prestige of the Government in the eyes of the Indians!); that when the chiefs who were taken by Kimball to the Indian Territory to inspect it, seeing that it was unhealthy, refused to go to it, they were turned off penniless and obliged to return on toot; that Kimball, two Indians, and a missionary (afterward publicly deposed from his holy office on account of damning revelations respecting his moral character) chose the location for the tribe; that Kimball, with the aid of the military, removed them to it; that over one-third of their number died in the first

He also states that while he recognized the great wrongs they had undergone, it was considered expedient by himself and the late William Welsh not to grant their petition to who ran for Congress in the Oxford District of | be reinstated in their homes, but to remove He also states that he proposes to keep them there, giving as the somewhat startling reason the fact that inroads of lawless white settlers may shortly be expected on their present reservation, as well as the whole of the Indian Territory, and "that any attempt to evacuate the land by the Indians would be especially unsafe."

We confess that the Secretary's logic seems to be at fault just here. The Poncas, he tells us, were removed in the first place from their own land in Daketa in order to prevent any attack on them from the Sioux. Yet he proposes to make them remain on land which is not theirs and to refuse them removal to the homes which are theirs, because they are likely soon to receive, where they are, attacks trom unscrupulous and lawless whites. Secretary Schurz then proceeds in detail to justify his whole Indian policy, his establishment of schools, etc., for all of which good intentions he will receive due credit. A good deal of space, too, is given to his personal opinion of Mr. Tibbles, etc., etc., and to the affability with which he "is not ashamed to say he has

"conceived personal regard for certain Indians." But the Secretary fails to see how utterly irrelevant all this is to the real question. The gist of the matter is here, and the American people fully understand it, though the Indian Department does not. The red man living in Dakota should have the same right to the land he owns or to the house he has built as the New-Yorker or the German naturalized on our soil. He should have the same right, if he is law-abiding and peaceable, to live where he sees fit. It is not in accordance with the freedom of a Republic that Inspector Kimball or Bishop Hare, or even William Welsh, should have had the arbitrary power to banish 700 men or one man from their homes at their whim or discretion, or now to forbid these banished With regard to their present location and the expediency of keeping them there, the Secretary strangely forgets the one important fact: the land in Dakota has been adjudicated theirs by the United States Court, and the Indian Department has no further discretion in the matter. It is their right to return to it when they choose. It is the duty of the Department, and its sole duty, to furnish transportation to them to their homes. Secretary Schurz has legally no more right to detain the Poncas longer in the Indian Territory, in order "to "keep out lawless whites," than he would have to kidnap peaceable New-York householders and to force them to live in Florida swamps in order to fight the alligators. While on this subject we must express the

hope that President Hayes will reconsider his refusal to allow the interpreter proposed by the friends of the Poncas to accompany the Commission which he has appointed to go to them and question them as to their wishes concerning their removal. The object of the Commission is, we presume, two-fold: to render justice to these muchwronged people, and to satisfy the country that justice has been rendered. Now, the Poncas cannot speak English, and if the agent of scrutinizing more thoroughly the character plan suggested, and the sale of any other bonds or notes offered Morphis's long bill of particulars. The picture or other white officials at their present reser- ters-young things not yet fifteen years old. The

vation are to serve as interpreters, there really is no use in sending out the Commission. We may as well be satisfied to take the agent's account already sent of their wishes. It is because the country and the President are not satisfied with that account that the Commission is sent. It is to the agent's interest, and to the interest of every white man at their present reservation, that the Poncas stay there; so much to their interest that they arrested and threatened to kill the messengers sent by the counsel of the Poncas from Omaha, lest they might tempt them to leave it. If these men are to serve as interpreters, justice will not be done to the banished tribe and the country will not be satisfied that it has been done, and The Rev. Alfred Riggs, the interpreter whom the friends of the Poncas propose to send at their own expense, is a missionary who has labored among the Poncas and Omahas for half a lifetime. He see any reason for the refusal of the Indian Commission.

When Mr. Wales, at the animated session of the Park Commission yesterday, alluded with apparent irreverence to "some buge mass of stone," it is not to be inferred that he entertained any other sentiments than those of the most profound respect for the Obelisk. Without doubt he thoroughly appreciates this memento of early Egyptian culture, and for this very reason his taste revolts at the thought of having a monument of such severe dignity trifled with by being planted where its proportions will be dwarfed and its meaning dissipated. Mr. Wales, as the constituted guardian of the parks, feels constrained to protect them from destructive intrusion. But he owes it to the Knedive who presented the monolith; to the Benevolent Unknown who paid for its transportation: to the city which is to be its future home; to the reorganized Park Commission, which seems to be setting out on such an energetic career of reform; to art, and to the Obelisk itself, to see it is set up in the plaza fronting that the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park, where it belongs, and where its significance will be emphasized by its surroundings. Mr. Wales and the other Commissioners who have been pleased to put themselves on record by giving cogent reasons why the stone should not be reared upon a grassy knoll, and why it should be erected in the vestibule of the Scholar's Gate, discern, no doubt, as practical men, that now is the time to act, while it is in the avenue. It will cost comparatively little to correct the original blunder to-day. The delay of a year or two, as in the case of the misplaced and replanted statues of Morse and Scott, would be expensive.

"Perfecting the titles to the Inwood site," is what the World's Fair Committee declares that it busied itself about at its late meeting. When was the Committee clothed with power to lease a site! It was created to recommend a site, or two sites, or more, to the body which it temporarily represents, for final acceptance or rejection. No plenary powers were delegated to this Committee. Its functions are to raise money and obtain information on which the National Commission may act.

The Democracy should hang a big stocking for a fresh supply of blunders.

Sparks gave himself a holiday present of a National reputation as the most ridiculous hot-head in a whole party of hot-heads.

Of course it would have been more in accordance with the fitness of things if the House had voted that its dignity had been insulted and had expelled Sparks and Weaver, but still it is a question if the House has any dignity to be insulted. The Extra ession did not leave enough for an insule to hit even if one were almed at it. After March 4, the majority of the body will change, and there is every reason to believe that the new Congress will not only have some dignity but will also know how to present at the second of t preserve it.

If John Kelly reorganizes Tammany much further e will be left in the Wigwam in solitary grandeur. When Purroy and Spinola are pronounced disloyal, who can be trusted? If the Boss will consolidate the whole society in himself and then vote unani-mously to retire from politics the work of reform will be complete.

man to call himself a liar in public and prove it.

Sparks won't hang his stocking to-night for fear

Of course-The Nation suspects that General Garfield induced Foster to withdraw from the Ohio Senatorial contest, and is afraid the Bosses made him do it. "If our conjecture be correct," it adds, it is rather an unfortunate beginning." Governor Foster says Garfield had nothing to do with it, but of course The Nation knows better than that. The Nation's nose for the trail of a Boss is the keenest detective agency in this country. If Gardeld should have the good furture to enter upon his office entirely unhampered by the quarrels of his predecessor it would be a great source of unhappiness to

What is the matter with the Illinois Democratic statesmen? First Springer and then Sparks leap into notoriety as a trick mule leaps into the circus

The contradictory Coffroth furnishes an admirable illustration of the Democratic theory of Civil Service Reform. Summed up briefly it is-Get the other fellow's man out of lifee and put your own man in. That is all the Civil Service idea the Demo-cratic mind ever comprehended or ever will. If you don't believe it, ask John Kelly.

Senator Edmunds puts the electoral count question in just the right light, and in doing so shows clearly that the Democrats favor no regulation of that count save such a one as will give them a

Barnum has been among the Rocky Mountains for his health. They all looked small to him compared with the Chinese letter lie.

If Tammany bounces Spinola he will have to put that shirt collar into mourning.

THE DRAMA.

LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATRES. Miss Anderson, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre acted Julia, in "The Hunchback," for the first time in her present engagement. The house was full, and the actress was recalled before the curtain four times, with enthusiastic plaudits. In the fourth men free consultation with their attorneys, and fifth acts she exerted her fine powers with brilliant effect. During the earlier scenes an obvious effort at self-repression was carried almost to the verge of monotony. Mr. Levick acted Master Walter -at times with boisterous vehemence, at other times with gentleness and dignity. The revival of this good old play was creditably made, in the scenic appointments, and it suggests many reflections that

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Salvini's engagement ends with this week, and he will proceed to Boston. Last night he acted The Gladiator. His farewell performance will be Otheilo John McCuilough is drawing crowded houses at Haverly's Theatre, Brookiyn, where he has been een this week, as Virginius, Othello, King Lear, Claude Melnotte, and Spartacus. To-night he repeats Virginius, and on Christmas Day he will accomplish the extraordinary exploit of acting Othello in the afternoon, and Richard the Third at night.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman is to be entertained by the St. Botolph Club of Boston on Christmas Eve. Vice-President Wheeler thinks he will spend next summer in Europe.

The Sultan is about to marry off two of his daugh-

bridegrooms, who are Turkish cavalry officers have been allowed to choose their wives for them selves, and for dowry each receives a palace, many claves, and a present of money.

All Prince Rudolph's wedding orders have, it is reported, been sent to Paris, and the Vienna trades men are working themselves into a state of frantie indignation. It is even said that the Municipal Council think of countermanding the preparations for the proposed civic festivities,

Josiah Deleach, the man who is said to have saved General Grant from capture by the enemy near Memphis in 1862, has just died in that city. He warned the General of the approach of Vas Dorn's cavalry, and this service was not forgotten, for Grant, when President, appointed him post-master at Memphis.

President Grevy is mentioned as displaying much coquetry in concealing his age. The archives of his birthplace, Mont-sous-Vaudrey, were burnt in 1831, and therefore M. Grevy has the game all his own way. All the biographies represent him as naving been bern in 1813. The truth is that he was born angust 15, 1807. He is, therefore, seventy-three years of age. It is true that he does not look so old

King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, has sent two young men to Germany for naval and military education, and with them a letter to young Prince Henry, in which he says: "The wonderful progress and successes of Germany in the art of war have in the highest degree turned on it the attention of all rulers and peoples of the world. Fully conscious of the advantage and necessity of having scientifically trained officers in my service. I have resolved to have two subjects of my State educated in the naval and military establishments of the German Empire.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, the author and illustrator of that delightful book, "Pastoral Days," was born an artist. While still a youth of tenderest years he sadly neglected his schoolmaster's copy-book for that of Nature, and spent the larger share of his time in intimate communion with trees, flowers, birds, bugs and butterflies. All available scraps of paper were covered with sketches of these things, and from that time to this he has not altered in his devotion to the pencil. He is still so young a man that it is reasonable to anticipate many successors to "Pastoral Days"—a book wherein be has caught all the grace and fragrance of the New-England woods, and all the homely charm of the New-England hearthstone.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ice harvesters at Troy have already filled their storehouses. An experienced dealer says that ice has not been cut so early in fifteen years. The cakes that have been stored this season average a foot in thickness and are of excellent quality. A full supply is anticipated, and a reduction next season of 50 per cent from last summer's prices.

The appointment of General Howard to succeed General Schooleid at West Point is received with great satisfaction by the religious press. All the eviience produced against Cadet Whittaker does not seem to have removed the public impression that a black loy was put out of the Academy to please white boys who are fond of calling themselves gentlemen.

The greatest natural curiosity in the country is an architect who does business in Detroit. A man said to him some time ago : " Draw me the plans for a residence; I am willing to pay \$500 if they suit. The plans were drawn and they suited, yet the architect said that \$200 was enough. He estimated the cost at \$12,000, and it amounted to only \$16,550. He estimated the time in building at tweive weeks, and the house was finished in nine.

An old man in Xenia, Ohio, killed himself a few days ago because he had sold his farm. Until re-cently Jesse R. Marshall had been a large landowner in the western part of the county, and last February he sold the old homestend where he had lived from childhood, to Wm. Moore, with the intestion of removing with his family to the South or West. Puring the summer he made two trips, but found no place to his liking and returned very much discouraged, and seemed to deplore the fact that he had parted with the "old home." After the sale of the farm he moved with his family to town, where they have since lived, and since his return from the West, utterly discouraged with his prospects, he seemed to be more and more unhappy about parting with the old farm. He became subject to melanchoty monds, and at times the family feared that he might be-come hopelessly insane. In the end he shot himself.

The Baltimore ladies have revived the old fashion of making patchwork quilts. Silk has been substituted for calico, and a tasteful aed artistic arrange-ment of colors renders the present style very ocautiful. They are made in squares, the selection of colors and grouping of the squares being a metter of taste left to the designer. One recently completed had a small black velvet block in the centre of each square. It contained sixty squares, and in the centre appeared St. Andrew's cross formed of various shades of yellow. In forming this cross four block in the centre of each square narrow stripes of yellow were sewed, each stripe being darker than the one preceding it, and at the edge was a dark velvet Coffroth is a fresh warning that the state man who stripe. The other sides of the squares were devoted to other colors, and they, joined to others alike in the arother control of colors, made the whole expanse a succession of Et. Andrew's crosses varied in color. As each stripe is sewed on, a strip of wadding is inserted beneath it. A border is formed, composed of stripes of all the colors used in the requires, and this might be finished off with frince to match the colors. The squares have a muslin foundation, and a discarded allk dress may be utilized for the living.

This is an interesting scrap of conversation between Bismarck and M. de St. Vallier, at Friedrichsuhe, for which The Standard vouches: Lismarek-" Will you be able to hold in check those among you who adhere to the principles of Felix Pyat ?" St. Vailier-Honest people love the light, the evilly-disposed like darkness. But have no fear on that score, for they will be crushed at the first effort." Bismarck-"Yes, my dear Count, the same gives flavor to the fish. But does not the true worth of your forceasts depend too much upon a bourgeoisle too easily frightened, and which would only afford you support when it was too late ! St. Valuer-" We are always in a condition to maintain public order, and the spread of perverse ideas counts for public order, and the spread of perverse ideas counts for nothing among the bourgeoisic, which sees in us all the guarantees of well-es ablished social order." Bismarck—" And do you believe that the army is above the reach of this propaganda?" St. Valilier—" But what makes you foresee such an eventuality?" Busmarck—" Bud examples—the corruption of the lowest classes." St. Valiler—" But discipline will correct them. Courts-marmarital will enforce their measures of severity, and a few executions will do the rest." Bismarck—" Well, that is much to be wished, for we have to fight a common enemy which threatens us on all sides, and which has the means of hiding itself, and preparing its blows even behind certain Ministers, who is open day represent the principle of moverchy, but who in the depths of their souls are anything but monarchical."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The fact that Mr. Hayes will leave the Republican party in a much more healthy condition than he found it is a pregnant fact that should not be forgotten.—(Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

To render the President forever ineligible for a second term would do far more than any measure that could be contrived to place the executive office on the footing of independence which is contemplated by the nature of its august functions.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.)

Great changes are about to take place politically. The star of prompse for the South is not in the West, but in the East. We should not wonder, whatever may become of the Educational bill, if the keynote of future political combinations should have been struck by Senator Hoar.—[Augusta (Ga.) Caronicle (Dem.)

AN ARISTOCRACY OF OFFICEHOLDERS IMPOSSI-

That the hundred thousand officeholders of the Federal Government, most of them living on salaries so small as to make the acceptance of them as a permanent provision almost an admission of failure in life, would, if secured in their places on condition that they gave their whole mind to their duties, rise up against the indisences which dominate the rost of the community, lay aside the kindly and unpretending and unassuming manners which now may be said to run in the American blood, and put on the hard, haughty, and everbearing demeanor of Prussian bureauersis, is surely a American blood, and put on the hard, haughty, and ever-bearing demeanor of Prussian bureaucrais, is surely a strange supposition. It is so strange that its existence may be cited as a very striking illustration of the small degree to which the public has as yet bestowed any thought on the most serious question of American politics to-day—vix, the bost mede of keoping the Gov-erument under the control of popular opinion without deranging or obstructing the administrative machiners by which the National business is transacted.

Ex-Chairman LATEST AND WORST. rom The Pailadelphia Telegraph (Ecp.) airman Barnuin, or what is lett of him. Ex-Chairman Barnum, or what is left of him, when has heard from, was seeking mental and physical re-habilitation in the Rocky Mountains; but the spirit of the champion political blunderer seems to hover in the East, restlessly seeking new fields of discomflure. Some time ago the ally slory was started that Mr. Arthur was meighbe to the Vice-Presidency, on account of foreign birth. The statement was abound upon the face of it, as no intelligent man believed that General Garfield's associate upon the National taket would be a party to such a complication as that sure to result from his certain-to-be-discovered ineligibility. A man is pressmed to be a reliable witness as to the place of his birth, not, perhaps, on account of his having "beat there," but through knowledge gained a little later from unquestioned sources. Still, it seems that some idiotiq "agent" of the Democratic National Committee it nosing around St. Albaus, Vermout, in the hope of being able to find "evidence" that will prevent the Vice-President-cleet from taking his seat at the head of the Sonate. This particular addeadum to the Morey business ought to be caught and eaged and sent to the oliner Barnum, labelled, "Your unfortunate cousin's latest and worst. W. H. R."